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Photograph by Herbert B. Meissner

THE KANGAROO IS ONE OF AUSTRALIA'S PETS AND SYMBOLS

A true kangaroo looks on from the background of this picture, while a wallaby, or small-sized kangaroo cousin, makes friends with Australian youth. The wallaby rejoices in other such exotic names as flier, whiptail, and prettyface. Over the entrance to Canberra's Parliament House, figures of kangaroos are among the decorations (see Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Salvador's San Vicente Shaken Up Again

SAN VICENTE, reported virtually destroyed by earthquake, lies in an active volcanic region about 30 miles east of San Salvador, the capital of the Central American republic of El Salvador.

The city's 25,000 people, while numbed by the intensity of the present disaster, are accustomed to a milder quivering of the earth from time to time. Many hot springs and geysers nearby, which are among the chief lures of travelers in the region, are constant reminders that Vulcan's fiery forces are near at hand.

Once the Capital of El Salvador

Two years ago San Vicente celebrated its three hundredth anniversary. It rose on the site of the ancient Indian city of Tehuacan. For one year (1839-40) San Vicente enjoyed the distinction of being the capital of El Salvador, when that country first became an independent nation. The last census granted it still a claim to some national importance as one of the country's five largest cities.

It now is capital of the Department or Province of San Vicente, one of the fourteen departments that make up the Central American republic of El Salvador. The presence of department offices and department officials lends the city prestige, but to the people of the surrounding region, San Vicente is merely their market place.

Produces Indigo and Tobacco as Well as Coffee

Native Indians from a vast agricultural region take to San Vicente their corn, tobacco, indigo, coffee, fruit, and sugar cane, which grow abundantly in the neighborhood, the heart of the Republic.

As in other parts of El Salvador, agriculture is the favorite outdoor sport, for four-fifths of the country is under cultivation. Native farmers still gather indigo, which was once El Salvador's leading export. Its coffee is now so widely used that foreigners may make the error of calling El Salvador a one-crop country.

City Important as a Market

The importance placed upon the city as a market place somewhat obscures its other activities, but the citizens also are proud of their manufactures. Out of homes and out of factories equipped with modern machinery come shoes, hats, cloth, silk, embroideries and cigars.

San Vicente sprawls along the banks of the Acahuapa River at the foot of the 7,000-foot volcano of San Vicente. The river is navigable for light native craft, which link it with numerous towns and villages on and near the stream.

On Pan American Highway

A passable road, part of the projected Pan American highway, and a railroad also link it with San Salvador and with the coast. The road, however, for this part of the country, is considered quite good.

Note: See also "Buenos Aires to Washington By Horse," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1929; "To Bogotá and Back by Air," May, 1928; "Volcano-Girded Salvador," February, 1922; "Shattered Capitals of Central America," September, 1919; and "The Countries of the Caribbean," February, 1913.

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Photograph by W. Robert Moore

CANBERRA IS A CITY OF SUBURBS AND "MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES"

The separate community units of Canberra are connected by thoroughfares and curving driveways, over which "commuters" travel by bus or bicycle. Street names, as well as the capital's name, recall aboriginal occupants of the district: Doonkuna, Girrahween, and Currong Streets peacefully cross the paths of Constitution Avenue and London Circuit. Most of the streets radiating from Capital Hill are named for Australian capitals, pointing in the directions of those capitals' locations (see Bulletin No. 2).

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Canberra, Australia's "Country Town" Capital

ANOTHER foreign capital may soon be represented in Washington—Canberra, seat of Australia's government.

The new diplomat should feel at home in Washington, as a similarity between the two capitals is frequently noted. The resemblance lies in their process of development: both were built to order, planned in detail by a foreign architect, fitted snugly to local hills and valleys, hemmed around with parks, and spread out over ample space for development.

Canberra, however, is still in the chrysalis stage. It recalls Washington's incompleteness a century ago. Then the United States capital was derided as the "City of Magnificent Distances," and its pretentions to being a new Rome inspired Goose Creek's re-christening as the Tiber Creek.

Rivalry Between Two Cities Caused Compromise Capital

Canberra may be entirely unfamiliar to the United States, but even recently it was almost as unfamiliar to Australia. It has been actively the capital of that continent for only a decade, with Parliament moving over from Melbourne in 1927.

When Melbourne and Sydney—two of the leading cities of the Southern Hemisphere—showed reluctance on the part of each to see the other become Australia's permanent capital, Australia decided to produce a new city destined for that function from the start. In 1908, 900 square miles of grassy sheep-grazing plain in New South Wales was set aside as an Australian Federal Capital Territory, fourteen times as large as the District of Columbia.

Five years later the new capital was officially started with a "Commencement Column." It was then little more than twelve square miles of sheep range within a rim of rounded hills and bisected by the winding Molonglo River, but it was provided with a blue-print for growing up—a complete city plan developed by the Chicago architect, W. B. Griffin. The city-to-be was bravely christened with the native name, Canberra, to be pronounced with accent on the first syllable, as if spelled Canbra.

Trees by Millions, Tulips and Roses by Thousands

Canberra is still not a capital "city." Instead, it is about two and a half towns. The city plan provides for several individual communities widely spaced over the countryside (see illustration, page 2). The Civic Centre and the Capital Hill, about two miles apart, are the present hubs of growth, with circular drives, park systems, and residential sections distributed around them. Clusters of houses seem to have been scattered by handfuls.

Eventually, numerous such communities will festoon the little river, north and south, but at present the city plan is only sketchily filled in. The successive centers are the subject of some joking. Commentators suggest that Griffin scattered a handful of pennies and ha'pennies on his blue-print, outlined them, drew lines connecting them, and called the result Canberra.

In one thing, however, the city is united—a pride in its name of the Garden City. Fences are prohibited, their place being supplied by hedges and rows of flowering shrubs. A National Rose Garden cherishes over 6,000 plants for gorgeous November blooming, and 15,000 tulips each September spring bloom before Parliament House. Exotic trees from all over the world—in fact, three

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See also the Map of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, issued as a supplement to the December, 1934, *National Geographic Magazine*. Copies of the map may be obtained from The Society's headquarters at 50 cents (paper edition), and 75 cents (linen edition), postpaid.

Bulletin No. 1, January 11, 1937.

Photograph by Harriet Chalmers Adams

"PERUVIAN BALSAM" COMES FROM EL SALVADOR

Originally a popular remedy for healing wounds, Balsam of Peru is now used also as a perfume base. Because Spain was little concerned about the geography of her New World treasure chest, everything exotic was thought to come from Peru. Hence the name of a product found almost exclusively in El Salvador. In a special area set aside for the graceful balsam tree, tappers cut into the bark, stimulate the sap with torches, and attach cloths to the cuts to catch the flow of balsam. When the balsam has been boiled out of the cloths, it is clarified by evaporation and packed into metal cases for shipment. The metal cases on horseback (above) are ready to start their journey to the seacoast and world markets.

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Cape Hatteras Beacon Becomes an "Interior" Lighthouse

TRANSFER of the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse to the Department of the Interior makes it a relic now instead of a beacon. Its successor, a sturdy steel tower higher on the beach, claims the attention of the Lighthouse Service and of active sailors. The abandoned light is left to shed its beams on history and to illustrate the yarns of mariners who have "swallowed the anchor" (retired).

To keep a light burning on Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, has been a struggle. In 1798 the first tower was erected, safely located two miles inland from the coast, and believed to be safe from the waves. But only 72 years of relentless pounding brought the Atlantic to the base of that sandstone pile. Useless, the structure was dynamited.

Man's Devices Only Delay Defeat

The recently abandoned light, a brick structure, was the second tower on that dangerous Cape. It was built slightly more than a mile inland, but the sea has taken 66 years to come near it. The surf roars over sands only 100 feet away from its base now.

Slower progress of the waves to this second structure, 66 years per mile, is due in part to repeated attempts of the Government to fight back. One device to prevent erosion of the coast was interlocking sheet steel piling driven into the coastal sands. But King Neptune and Mother Nature nevertheless won by a washout. "Atlantic two, Hatteras nothing!" was the score.

Similarly, the whole contour of the eastern coast of the United States is being changed by the sea, which cuts away some beaches and builds up others. The average force of the Atlantic waves in winter is estimated at from one to three tons per square foot.

Many other lights have met the same fate which has already overtaken two on Cape Hatteras. The Cape Canaveral light on the east coast of Florida; the Hunting Island light, South Carolina; the lights at Cape May, New Jersey, Cape Henlopen, Delaware, and at Sand Island, Alabama—these are some which have succumbed to the sea's invasion.

Presides over the Mournful "Graveyard of Lost Ships"

The abandoned Cape Hatteras lighthouse is the tallest in the United States, rising 150 feet from the beach above the highest tides. From an octagonal foundation of granite, the tower lifts an unmistakable finger of warning, painted black and white in bold barber's pole spirals.

In its youth, the structure was a matter of national pride: "the most imposing and substantial brick lighthouse on this continent, if not in the world." It was entrusted with the safety of countless ships passing the most dangerous stretch of coast along the Atlantic seaboard, the region of treacherous Diamond Shoals. The Shoals spread their deadly "sand trap" over seven miles out to sea, parts being cunningly concealed by water even at low tide. In a storm, an unlucky vessel may encounter here the highest, steepest waves that pile up along the coast, and the Shoals will snare another victim before calm water can hint of the danger.

So many wrecks have come to grief on Diamond Shoals, and buried their steel hulls in this big sandy grave, that the compass reacts wildly to the steel's attraction, adding another hazard to the region.

One observer counted 14 wrecks within 100 yards along Hatteras. For the

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million of them—have been planted in long walkways for the beauty of their flowering in the spring or their autumn tints in April.

The Parliament House, opened with such ceremony in 1927 for the official initiation of Canberra as the country's legislative center, spreads its imposing white bulk over three or four acres within flower- and tree-bordered green parkways. Grinding of legislative machinery has not yet frightened away all the rabbits that play quietly over the green.

Recent years have seen the completion of the National Library Building's first section, which is to house a collection including diaries of Australia's explorers, manuscripts of Captain Cook's records, and documents relating to noted aviators.

Already Canberra has its antiquities. A small concrete cubicle is pointed out as the first official government building in the capital, a shelter for surveyors' instruments and records put up about 1910. Acton House, now police headquarters, dates in part from 1826, when a veteran of Waterloo selected this area as a peaceful spot for a home. Stone axes picked up on the hillsides and smudges of smoke in sheltered caves hint of a pre-white history, when native blacks of the Ngarua tribe speared fish nearby.

Note: Additional photographs and descriptions of Australia and its people will be found in: "Beyond Australia's Cities," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1936; "Capital Cities of Australia," December, 1935; "Men and Gold," April, 1933; "Shark Fishing, An Australian Industry," September, 1932; "Koala, or Australian Teddy Bear," September, 1931; "Great Barrier Reef and Its Isles," September, 1930; "By Seaplane to Six Continents," September, 1928; "Seeing the World from the Air," March, 1928; "Australia's Wild Wonderland," March, 1924; "From London to Australia by Aeroplane," March, 1921; "Lonely Australia: The Unique Continent," December, 1916; and "Great Britain's Bread Upon the Waters: Canada and Her Other Daughters," March, 1916.

Bulletin No. 2, January 11, 1937.

Photograph by Royal Australian Air Force

WHERE CANBERRA HOUSED A FUTURE KING

When the Duke of York in 1927 opened Canberra's Parliament House, he and his wife were entertained at Yarralumla, the temporary residence of the Governor-General of Australia. The building, part of which is a century-old remnant of Canberra's sheep-ranch past, was redecorated for the occasion. Canberra thought it appropriate that the Duke of York should open Parliament House on the twenty-sixth anniversary of the date when his father, George V, then the Duke of York, officiated at the opening of Melbourne's Parliament. Both Dukes of York, by a strange coincidence, within ten years of their Parliament-opening experiences, became King Georges, although both had older brothers who expected to rule.

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Canada's Land of the Caribou-Eaters

WHITE man's diseases, such as influenza and tuberculosis, are slowly killing off the small population of Indians inhabiting Arctic Canada, Dr. Helge Ingstad, Norway's leading explorer, told officials of the National Geographic Society when he visited The Society's headquarters recently. With the Minister from Norway, Dr. Ingstad was guest at a luncheon given by the Board of Trustees of The Society.

Dr. Ingstad spent four years exploring a vast region northeast of Great Slave Lake and studying the Indians whose lives, without the white man's diseases, are hard enough. He said the Indians may be feasting one day and starving the next. Their food supply largely depends upon the migration of caribou, a native North American reindeer, which they follow north in the summer and south in the winter.

Famine Starts When Herds Disappear

Usually the Indians can follow the herds and be assured of food, but sometimes, when the herds disappear, they spend many days of hunger. White trappers and explorers, unfamiliar with the migrations of the herds, die of starvation.

Since wolves and foxes follow the caribou herds, these animals, too, are abundant mostly when the herds can be found. There are from four to five million caribou and many thousands of wolves in the region the explorer visited.

Like the Chicago meat-packing plants that use every part of the pig but the squeal, the Indians of Arctic Canada use every part of the caribou. Dr. Ingstad said the head, blood, and inner organs of the animal are particularly important because they contain substances that ward off scurvy. During eight months the Indians live on an exclusively meat diet.

While the caribou is a fleet-footed animal, the Indians' dogs have learned how to overtake him. The caribou, said Dr. Ingstad, never runs in a straight line. Knowing this, the sledge dog takes a short cut that brings his master within easy shooting distance.

Indians Fear Eskimos

Dr. Ingstad said the musk oxen of this region are similar to those of the eastern coast of Greenland, and he believed that the animals migrated to the island from Canada. He pointed out that the Eskimos on Greenland's eastern coast also may have migrated from Canada, following the route of the musk oxen.

The Indians of the Arctic, Dr. Ingstad found, live in fear of Eskimos, although the two peoples seldom come into contact with one another.

When Dr. Ingstad completed his work, one of the first seaplanes to penetrate the wilds of this part of Canada's far north arrived at a town he visited. With the substitution of the plane for dog sleds and canoes, he said, much of the primitive romance of exploration in the remote regions of the world is passing.

The water route, followed by miniature fleets of boats or by a lone pioneer canoe, was once the only practical means of access to parts of Canada's northern vastness. Mushing was the only alternative during the long winter. In those days mail came through about once a year.

When the railroad penetrated parts of the wilderness, a great change followed it, with speedier communication and additions to the pioneer menu. The airplane has brought an even more radical change.

Natives are usually true to their earlier means of travel, retaining their dogs and canoes. When reindeer were introduced, mainly as food to supplement an

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title of "Graveyard of Lost Ships" this is a leading American claimant.

The Cape Hatteras Light was the means of avoiding many casualties. Visible two miles away, it was a reassuring guide for coastwise shipping and also the West Indian trade. It has cheated Davy Jones of many a prize. The Cape Hatteras type of lighthouse, while beautiful and substantial, has nevertheless been discarded in favor of steel towers.

The Diamond Shoals Lightship, of recent years anchored about 8 miles off the Shoals, is a useful guide to large ships. Its radio beam is of special value to navigators who cannot venture close enough to benefit by the Cape Hatteras Light.

Note: See also "New Safeguards for Ships in Fog and Storm," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1936; "Bit of Elizabethan England in America," December, 1933; and "Motor-Coaching Through North Carolina," May, 1926.

Bulletin No. 3, January 11, 1937.

Photograph by Clifton Adams

RETIRED "CARETAKER" OF THE GRAVEYARD OF THE ATLANTIC

The numerous wrecks along Cape Hatteras—there are literally scores—earned the region the dread of sailors for hundreds of years. As early as 1794 Alexander Hamilton, who had charge of United States lighthouses, recommended that one be built here. The tower above, with its stick-candy marking, is the second one, and in its turn had to be abandoned when the sea gnawed too closely into the beach. The interlocking steel piles, or groins, were driven into the sand in a vain effort to fortify the beach against the Atlantic's threat of erosion.

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Kenya, Land of Menagerie Graveyards and Living Circuses

APPOINTMENT of a new governor for Kenya, British colony along Ethiopia's southern border, is almost like getting a new ring leader for the circus. Almost all the animals of a circus menagerie run wild in this territory. It is the kind of country that the average person pictures when he hears the name of Africa.

Name Pronounced Keen-ya

The new governor, however, is an authority on flying instead of big tents. For western Kenya is important as a guardian of England's busy air route to South Africa.

Kenya, (pronounced Keen-ya), looks small on the map of vast Africa, but it is actually larger than France. In Kenya there are lakes that have no outlet, deserts where it sometimes does not rain for a year or more at a time, fertile well-watered farm lands, elephants that climb mountains, and tribes in which wives can be bought for a small amount of grain or coffee.

Part of Kenya Rented from Zanzibar

England rules Kenya, but she pays rent for part of it. A strip ten miles wide, along more than half its Indian Ocean coast, and some islands off shore, are leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar. England exercises a protectorate over this territory, but the rest of Kenya is a British crown colony.

Back from the hot damp coastal region, Kenya slopes up gradually to a fertile plateau in the south, 4,000 feet or more above the sea, where white men can live comfortably. The climate changes quickly from tropical to temperate as the land rises. In the hot lowlands are raised cotton, sugar, and coconuts, and in the cooler uplands wheat, maize, coffee, and tea.

Cutting north and south through Kenya, paralleling its western border, is a part of the Great Rift Valley, formed by a sinking of the valley floor millions of years ago, and now dotted by a chain of lakes that have no outlet. Volcanic forces in the earth broke loose before and after the Rift Valley was formed, and hot springs and steam vents in the valley show they still simmer there today.

Second Highest Peak in Africa

A veteran of volcanic times, but now quiescent, is Mount Kenya, rising just south of the Equator. It soars almost in the center of the colony, which is named for it. Second highest peak in Africa (17,040 feet), Mount Kenya has fifteen glaciers on its upper slopes. Elephants, as shown by tracks, have climbed it to heights above 11,000 feet.

Lying in the Rift Valley in northwest Kenya is Lake Rudolf, 185 miles long, slightly brackish and draining a forbidding country of old volcanoes and semi-desert. To the east of it spreads a waterless lava waste so desolate that the Somali-land natives call it the "place of lost souls."

Lake Victoria on Southwest Boundary

Around the lake is a "menagerie graveyard," great deposits of fossil bones of elephants, antelopes, hippopotamuses, and crocodiles, washed down by streams and floods in the ancient past.

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unreliable supply of caribou, it was expected that this new steed might be substituted for dog teams. The dogs, however, are holding their own.

Note: The Great Slave Lake is pictured and described in "Canada's Awakening North," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1936; "On Mackenzie's Trail to the Polar Sea," August, 1931; and "Gentlemen Adventurers of the Air," November, 1929.

Illustrations and descriptive material about other sections of Canada may be found in the following: "Exploring Yukon's Glacial Stronghold," and "Society's New Map of Canada," June, 1936; "Gaspe Peninsula Wonderland," August, 1935; "Old France in Modern Canada," February, 1935; "Peaks and Trails in the Canadian Alps," May, 1934; "'Nakwasina' Goes North," July, 1933; "Men and Gold," April, 1933; "Ontario, Next Door," August, 1932; "Quebec, Capital of French Canada," April, 1930; "Canada from the Air," October, 1926.

Bulletin No. 4, January 11, 1937.

The Society's Map of Little-Known Territory in Canada

One advantage of the coming of the airplane to the far north is the current progress in mapping remote parts of Canada. Recent information has been incorporated into the new Map of Canada, issued as a supplement to the *National Geographic Magazine* for June, 1936. The map shows that settlements grow thinner, lakes and waterways thicker, and altitude lower towards the frozen north of Canada. Great Slave Lake and its northern hinterland, home of the Caribou-Eaters, appear in the sub-Arctic area of the District of Mackenzie, dotted with lakes and almost completely lacking in settlements. The map may be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters for 50 cents (printed on paper) or 75 cents (on linen), postpaid.

Photograph by Arthur Pike

DINNER SWIMS AWAY

A heard of caribou have plunged into the river and are swimming away from some such danger as bears or hungry Indians. Now that most of the Canadian Indian hunters have guns, their attack on the caribou heard is deadlier than ever. In the frozen north where native and white man are dependent for food upon what they can catch, caribou meat is a staple. It is cured in primitive fashion over an open fire out of doors, and stored for future "jerked caribou" feasts.

Forming the boundary of Kenya's southwest corner is huge Lake Victoria, second largest fresh water lake in the world. It is the chief source of the White Nile.

Where Theodore Roosevelt Rode Engine's Cowcatcher

Up from Mombasa to Nairobi, the capital and leading big game hunting center, runs a railroad whose construction helped abolish slavery by ending the carrying of freight on the backs of men. Along it Theodore Roosevelt rode on an engine's cowcatcher during his famous African hunting expedition.

Population Consists Mainly of Native Africans

More than 3,000,000 people live in Kenya, all but a few thousands of them natives of various African races. Some are forest dwellers, some farmers, and some nomadic herdsmen wandering over the plains seeking pasture for camels, cattle, and sheep. About 17,000 Europeans live in Kenya, twice as many Asiatics, and 11,000 Arabs.

Note: See also "Nature's Most Amazing Mammal" (Elephant), *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1934; "When a Drought Blights Africa," April, 1929; "Through the Deserts and Jungles of Africa by Motor," June, 1926; and "Cairo to Cape Town, Overland," February, 1925.

For a recent article on one of Kenya's neighbors see "Uganda, Land of Something New," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1937.

Bulletin No. 5, January 11, 1937.

Photograph by H. T. Cowling

INSTEAD OF PINK LEMONADE, AFRICA'S "CIRCUS LAND" PRODUCES TEA AND COFFEE

Even in Kenya, where picturesque animals give many a free show on their native heath, life has its workaday side. Forests are searched for ebony and camphor wood, pencil cedar for export as pencil "slats" and bamboo as paper pulp. Sugar, cotton, and coconuts are grown near the coast, and in the highlands the cooler altitudes encourage wheat, coffee, sisal, and tea. Above are typical native workers on a coffee plantation in this British East African colony.

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